# British Packet

AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1081.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 8th, 1847. (*Established in* 1826.)


## BUENOS AYRES.

We take pleasure in stopping the press to announce the safe arrival in our roads of the *Cassini* steamer, bringing passengers H. E. Count Walesky, his lady and suite. The Count, as our readers are aware, comes on an extraordinary mission from France for the settlement of the affairs of the River Plate.

This morning H. E's. Secretary, Count Brossard, accompanied by M. Vignancourt, *enseigne de vaisseau*, came on shore under a flag of truce, and was immediately conducted to the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Count Walesky will land as soon as arrangements are completed for the accomodation of his family. He is, we believe, to take up his residence on the spacious premises in Piedad St. occupied by Signior Adrogué.

The *Cassini* left Toulon on the 16th March, and called at several places to take in fuel. She stopped 7 days in Bahia, but did not touch at Rio Janeiro. She arrived at Montevideo on Thursday morning; Count Walesky landed at noon for the purpose of delivering a despatch to Baron Deffaudis, understood to be his letter of recall, and, after remaining a few hours on shore, re-embarked.

The *Cassini* has brought out Commodore Le Prédour, who is to supersede Admiral Lainé in the command of the French squadron. It is believed that the Admiral and Baron Deffaudis will return together immediately to France.

The French ship of war *La Charte* was, it is stated, to leave Toulon about the middle of April, bringing passenger M. Jocquet, Secretary to the French legation in this Republic. On the restoration of peace Viscount Mareuil is expected to be the resident French Minister.

As the *Cassini* was leaving Bahia, H. B. M's. steamer *Rattler*, with Lord Howden on board, was entering that port. The *Rattler* was to stop only two days there to take in a supply of coals, when she was to sail direct for this river. She is said to have left Europe several days after the *Cassini*.

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The ordinary sittings of the Legislature of the Province of Buenos Ayres were closed on the 30th ult. with the customary formalities.

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Montevideo appears to have lately been the scene of new deeds of atrocity of an aggravated character, perpetrated by the Italian *condottieri*. We have not as yet received the particulars; but we believe the neutral Spaniards have been the principal victims.

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Col. Pedro Segura having resigned the office of Governor of the Province of Mendoza, Lieut. Col. Alejos Mallea has been elected by the Legislature to fill that post.

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According to the last accounts from the United States, Congress closed its session on the 4th of March without passing the bills introduced by government authorising the President to appoint a Commander-in-chief, and levying a duty on tea and coffee for the prosecution of the war with Mexico. The President was empowered, however, to appropriate $ 3,000,000 for the purpose of facilitating negotiations for peace, by the purchase of Mexican territory. A motion to prohibit slavery in the territory thus acquired was rejected. The Senate had passed a bill authorising the President to appropiate half a million of dollars for the relief of the distressed Irish, and to send the articles destined for this purpose, free of expence, in public vessels; but there had not been time for the action of the House of Representatives on this bill. A joint resolution, however, was adopted, to the effect that the U. S. ships *Macedonian* and *Jamestown* should be sent to Ireland with such provisions as should be purchased by the voluntary subscriptions which were being raised throughout the Union.

There was no news from the seat of war. President Santa Ana had given in his entire adhesion to the project of raising a loan on the security of the property of the clergy.

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The American barque *Morgan Dix*, which arrived yesterday from Cape de Verds, whence she sailed on the 13th of April, brings news of the arrival there two days before she left of the British barque *Glenarm*, from Liverpool, by which it was known that the celebrated DANIEL O'CONNELL, the great liberator of Ireland according to some, the great agitator according to others, died in the beginning of March, which news had caused no slight sensation. The death of such a man is in reality a public event.—(*Comercio 6th inst.*)

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As it its wont on every occasion when a prospect of peace opens upon the Republics of La Plata, the Brazilian cabinet has lately treated us with one of those displays of fanfaronade for which it has contrived to make itself so conspicuous. It is a trite saying, as we have before remarked, that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser;" and hence it is that the Imperial government, apprehensive of the consequences of the infamous policy it has uniformly pursued, during the whole progress of events in these countries, is seized with a panic fear, lest, on the cessation of the European intervention which it was so instrumental in bringing to these shores, it should be called to an account for its delinquencies. If in the present instance, on the announcement of Lord Howden's mission, it has assumed a somewhat bolder attitude, and, instead of attempting to defend itself against the gravest charges, it has changed its position into that of accuser, the reason of such conduct is explained by the hopes it was led to entertain from the difficulties, which, at the outset, the noble lord had to contend with at Paris, but which have been happily surmounted, owing chiefly, it is believed to his lordship's conciliatory conduct. The nature of those difficulties, whether started by the ill-blood created by the interruption of the *entente cordiale* or by the temporary prevalence of sinister councils over the dictates of justice and sound policy, is explained by the *Daily News* in the following article:—

[From the "Daily News" February 16, 1847.]

We have paid little attention to the gossip of M. Guizot's and Lord Normanby's personal differences, or to the rumours of the former personage being about to be sacrificed, by his master. That he would be sacrificed. if there was any price to be paid, or specific advantage obtained, may be well believed. If England would promise to waive all objections against the succession of the Duc de Montpensier to the throne of Spain, for example; to the gaining of that point, we may feel pretty certain, that not merely M. Guizot, but a wilderness of French ministers would be sacrificed. But the English cabinet, though very quiet, seems determined; and it has just acquired considerable support, in the adhesion of the Prussian cabinet to the views and the judgment of the British government, with respect to the marriage of the Infanta.

We were the first to announce this important fact, which our Paris correspondent forwarded, and enabled us to publish on Thursday last. Important in itself, it is more important from Prussia's taking such an attitude at the very time, when it also proclaimed a constitution. Austria, we learn, refuses to join the court of Berlin in a public condemnation of the Spanish marriage. But this is motived by the circumstance, that the court of Vienna views with equal disapprobation the accession and the intermarriage of the female and the younger branch of the Spanish Bourbons. Austria trembles lest French enmity should throw its influence to excite the Pope and the King of Sardinia still more in the path of liberalism. And Prince Metternich, therefore, refuses to give any provocation to the French. But the true sentiments of Austria are no secret.

Now, this state of things betokens, not a coalition of war, but a common understanding of the powers of Europe condemnatory of France, and of its dynasty, and of its doings, which is about the most untoward and unwelcome result, that any combination of French policy could bring about. It was this that M. Guizot pointed to, when he said in his speech that the influence of England was still exerted to bring the northern powers into disapprobation, and worse than disapprobation, of French conduct. We may feel confident that Louis Philippe does not sleep easy under the weight of such results. He sees his own old age besieged by the same enmities, and the same prospects to his descendants as Louis the Fourteenth, and for precisely the same cause, the inordinate ambition of both monarchs to appropriate Spain and make it a family *apanage*.

How is the French King to allay such a storm? We shall see in time. But for the present his resolve seems to be to brave enmity, carry a bold and menacing face, and support M. Guizot. We have already a striking and unpleasant proof of this.

Our readers are all aware of the lamentable and anomalous state of things in the River Plate. An English agent lately went thither, and succeeded in making a satisfactory arrangement, when the plenipotentiaries already accredited there, especially the French minister succeeded in defeating it. Mr. Hood returned, and Lord Howden was appointed to use his skill and endeavours in the task. Lord Howden proceeded to Paris to come to an understanding with the French government, and it was hoped that ere this his lordship would have been on his way to effect and enforce a restoration of peace and of trade.

Private letters from Paris, however, now acquaint us, that Lord Howden finds the French government completely indisposed to do anything fair or amicable, or to issue such joint instructions as would ensure the success of an attempt similar to that of Mr. Hood. Every obstacle is thrown in Lord Howden's way. And because the English government will not approve of all M. Guizot's doings at Madrid, M. Guizot will thwart all British wishes in the Plate, although those wishes are merely to restore peace and trade in favour of all Europe.

Some people surmise, writes our correspondent, that the French cabinet is actuated by the Prince de Joinville, and by the desires of that prince to render Brazil once more mistress of Monte Video. We do not place credit in any such scheme, and merely think that the obstacles thrown by the French government in the way of Lord Howden are merely *fracasseries*, chicane, and ill-humour, destined to make the English feel the bad consequences of a breach of the *entente cordiale*.

Be the cause what it may, it will entail upon the British government the necessity of acting for itself, and of at least ceasing the absurd and inglorious task of blockading and coercing Buenos Ayres, in order to produce a peace which the French ministers in Paris and in the Plate are both determined to interrupt. If the French have chosen to marry the Spanish Queen and Princess without even consulting us, in the midst of common alliances and understandings, surely we may proceed to settle, as far as in our power, the affairs of La Plata, without waiting for what is insidiously withheld, French concurrence.

The funeral of the late Dr. D. Manuel de Anchorena took place on the 30th ult. The *cortége* was extremely numerous and respectable. H. E. the Governor was represented on the occasion by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by the Minister of Finance and the Inspector General, and attended by Major Ximeno as Aide-de-camp. A deputation of public functionaries appointed by Government also attended, composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Vicar General of the Diocese and General Pacheco. On arriving at the cemetery, and before depositing the body in the vault provisionally destined to receive it, Dr. Vicente Lopez, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and author of that soul stirring composition, the National Anthem, delivered the following oration :—

And yet again must the echo of my voice be heard within these mournful precincts! The sad fatality we have before us requires it. My existence of to-day, my reminiscences of early years and the established custom when confiding the remains of illustrious men to the bosom of the earth impose upon me this duty. The existence of Dr. Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena forms a prominent figure in the tableau of our country, and on us who have seen it form and rise, and who, like him, must disappear, it is incumbent to transmit it to the memory of Argentine posterity. Thus does man struggle with death, triumph over its destruction and wrests from it one half of its victory. Let it take away, since it is the doom of mortals, his material existence; but its essence, the idea which that existence represented in his time, and which serves as an example in the land which the eminent man inhabited, that—if we are desirous to do justice to merit and love our national glory as all civilized nations love theirs,—is beyond the reach of death's shafts. Such is the object which I propose to myself in drawing a slight sketch of the services which D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena rendered to our country during his life, and of the high qualities which distinguished his person.

D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena was the son of a rich merchant of this capital, a native of Navarre, in the Spanish Peninsula, of more than common capacity—an exemplary Catholic in his faith and habits, and intelligent in the profession in which he was engaged, he was fond of knowledge and provided his sons with instruction in all the branches which were at that time cultivated in this city; and was one of those men who stamp their character on a family and impress themselves upon their offspring as models never to be forgotten. Thus it is that young Anchorena while frequenting the universities in which he pursued his studies, was from the graveness of his mien, his deportment and unremitted attention to his studies, looked upon and respected by his fellow students as a man of mature years. Shortly after returning to this city from the present capital of Bolivia, in the University of which he obtained the degree of Doctor and was subsequently admitted a Counsellor at law, the *Cabildo*, notwithstanding his youthful years, elected him *Regidor* for the year 1810. If this honour already pointed him out as an eminent person in his native land even in the colonial epoch, it also exposed him from a very early age to the heartburnings of public life. The clouds of that storm which brought with it the fate of the Metropolis, invaded and almost totally domineered over by the arms of the colossus of Europe, were then gathering on our political horizon, and soon after that period full of conflicts burst upon us which ushered in the glorious revolution of May. Our youthful Regidor involved, though without any positive charge against his conduct, in the misfortune which befel the corporation of which he constituted a part, felt all the pangs which were caused by the contrast between his own deep-felt conviction and the suspicions which are so easily harboured in turbulent times. But he resolutely waited until those days passed away to make manifest all the patriotism which he cherished in his heart.

And no long time elapsed ere the occasion presented itself. While travelling to the interior on business relating to the commercial affairs of his house in Upper Perú, he found himself beset by the same difficulties which surrounded our illustrious General Belgrano, who was already in command of the Auxiliary Army destined to sustain and promote the cause of our liberty in those countries. Belgrano was introduced to him, cultivated his acquaintance, and would not part with him. It was in vain that he saw that Anchorena compromised the security of very valuable property deposited in Potosi, if the Spanish government should become aware of the services he rendered: he always thought that Anchorena's patriotism would stand the trial of that sacrifice, and it so happened. He accompanied the Argentine General in his retreat fraught with perils as far as Tucuman, frequently sitting up the whole night to perform his manifold duties as Secretary and Counsellor, sharing in all the measures which prepared the famous victory at Tucuman. He subsequently accompanied him as far as Salta in pursuit of the enemy's army; and on the field of battle before that city, in the midst of the firing from all quarters, the General and his friendly Counsellor were inseparable. And how important was his aid on that occasion! Anchorena, an attentive observer of the situation and of all the movements of either army previous to the confusion of the battle and the clouds of smoke by which they were subsequently enveloped, on hearing the order for a part of our artillery to open fire on some squadrons of cavalry, hurriedly ran and shouting at the top of his voice that they were our own troops prevented a lamentable catastrophe. Belgrano, convinced of the capacity of his secretary, took him with him to Potosi and there leaving him to recover and make arrangements in regard to his property advanced with his army until fortune frowned upon his arms at Vilcapugio and Ayouma. It became consequently necessary to abandon Potosi, and Anchorena suffered in that emigration with a part of his property, all the bitterness and rigour of that climate, having lost by his horse running off even to the poncho with which he covered himself, and all his interesting papers which after journeying a few days and nights he miraculously recovered.

Such distinguished services obtained for him the suffrages of his fellow citizens, who elected him Deputy for Buenos Ayres to the Congress of Tucuman—a Congress of everlasting national honour, which we cannot name but with the greatest respect, with the most deep-felt gratitude! When the horizon of our country was encompassed by dark clouds and by lightening flashes which hurled destructive thunderbolts on our political existence, that Congress had the providential inspiration of appealing to the last resource left to us—to perish with honor in the first onset, or draw new life and fresh vigor from the patriotic enthusiasm of the Argentine people and with its weight crush our enemies who were solely actuated by selfish views: *Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.* That Congress declared our independence of the ancient domination of the Kings of Spain and of all other foreign domination whatever: and that declaration was recorded in the immortal act of the 9th of July 1816, and amongst the imperishable signatures to that instrument, is that of Doctor Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena!!! How glorious a title for the short life of one man! His existence is but a speck, a mere speck between the past and the future; but that speck is a power, an active power, which has en end, a divine mission in the land on which it appears, in relation to his person and his family, to his country and his creator; and if he knows how to fulfil it by obeying the moral law and contributes to the fulfilment of his country's, then that speck leaves a luminous trace which is never dimmed, because his country takes charge of its preservation.

With this signal recommendation to his name Signior Anchorena returned to his country and remained for some time in tranquillity engaged alternately in the public service and in the care of his family and property. During the frequent disturbances in 1820 he was continually called to the provincial *juntas* to contribute to the re-establishment of order, and was even obliged, to avoid risking the security of his person, to emigrate to the city of Montevideo. Returning to this capital the same year he lived in quiet until the military revolt of 1st December 1828. His life was then in great danger and he was made to quaff the cup of bitterness for some days in prison, until that government which arose besmeared with the blood of the illustrious Governor D. Manuel Dorrego, amidst innumerable other acts of violence, sent him with his brothers on a maritime pilgrimage to the south of this province, from whence for want of provisions the vessel had to return off this port. There, sick and destitute of the necessary means for recruiting his health, he passed his days one after another suffering from the painful uncertainty of his fate, until, miraculously as it were, he was, without any cooperation on his own part, released from that afflicting situation by a French vessel of war, and thence removed to a British vessel which conveyed him to Montevideo, where he resided until September 1829.

His Excellency the present Governor of this Province had then already triumphed over the ruthless Unitarians and was re-organising the country which had experienced so many disasters. Shortly after he was elected Governor proprietary and established the national Argentine Confederation which is happily in full vigour, and during all this time, in all these labours, latterly augmented by foreign intervention in our domestic affairs, the distinguished services of Signior Anchorena, notwithstanding his ill health have been most important. In the midst of them he was attacked by his last illness which has torn him from his beloved family, from his dear country and from the Argentine Nation which he contributed to create by so many efforts of his courageous patriotism. Let us, therefore, with tears of sorrow confide to the earth his mortal remains, let us accompany his soul with our prayers to the presence of the Most High and commend his memory to the love of Argentine posterity!

Government has decreed a monument to the memory of the illustrious deceased, and as a further mark of respect it has resolved to attend his obsequies. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution, declaring the demise of Dr. Anchorena to be a just motive of mourning for the Province of Buenos Ayres, he being the last survivor of those undaunted deputies who worthily represented it in the Congress of San Miguel del Tucuman, when that august body declared the independence of the conntry in the midst of its most glorious exigencies. It has also decreed that a deputation of its body shall attend the exequies, that on that day the Representatives shall wear mourning, and that this resolution shall be transmitted to the widow in a letter of condolence from the President.

Dr. Anchorena was 63 years of age.

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## CASE OF MR. WARDLAW.

*House of Commons—January* 29, 1847.

Mr. Ross rose to put a question, of which he had given notice, and regarding which it was necessary to give some preliminary explanation. The house would no doubt recollect that, during the last 18 months, hostilities had been carried on in the river Plate and Banda Oriental. Three vessels, which succeeded in breaking the blockade, were pursued and captured, and as it was impossible to remove them as prizes, they were burned. President Rosas instantly issued a decree threatening to treat as pirates every French or English officer who fell into his power. He soon afterwards carried this threat into execution by the treatment of a British officer, who experienced cruelties that would not have been inflicted on the worst pirate by the least civilized nation of the world. He alluded to the case of Mr. Wardlaw, acting mate of her Majesty's ship the Racer, whose whale-boat having grounded, he displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by another. Contrary to advice he went boldly to the commandant of the nearest town; but not long afterwards he was seen on the shore, exclaiming, "I am sold! I am sold!" and advising his companions in the boat to defend themselves and make off, or they were lost. They fortunately escaped, but Mr. Wardlaw was never seen more in life or in death. A demand was made for his liberation, and the reply was that he had fallen in a skirmish; his body was then demanded, but the enemy would not venture to produce it. The truth afterwards came out, and it appeared that Mr. Wardlaw had gone before the commandant, and was told by him that his life should be spared if he would go to the shore and order his boat's crew to surrender. He pretended compliance, but warned the men to make their escape; thus nobly sacrificing his own existence for the sake of his companions, and for the honor of his flag. He was brought back to the commandant, who ordered him to instant execution. He (Mr. Ross) could hardly bring himself to tell the house what followed. They first cut off his fingers and ears, and then put him to a lingering death. He was sure that every one who listened to this narrative must feel his heart swell with pity for that poor young man, and for his unfortunate family. He wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether, on the decree of Rosas being made known, any remonstrance had been made by the noble lord; and, secondly, whether any correspondence had taken place on the subject, and with what result?

Viscount Palmerston said that the circumstance to which his honourable friend had adverted had undoubtedly attracted the attention of her Majesty's government, but his honorable friend would excuse him, and he was sure the house would also, from

entering into any discussion on the state of our relations with the countries bordering on the River Plate during the operations that had been referred to. Her Majesty's government hoped that steps were now in progress which might lead to the termination of that unfortunate condition of things, and he therefore felt that it would not be expedient for him to touch upon that subject. Her Majesty's government did, however, hear of the circumstances mentioned by his honorable friend, namely, that this gentleman (Mr. Wardlaw) was despatched by his commanding officer, that his boat grounded, that he landed under the flag of truce, and then those things followed which his honorable friend had related; with this exception, however, that the British Admiralty was informed from one quarter that he had fallen in the skirmish, and from another hand that he was put to death in some inhuman manner, though in what manner he had not heard. On the 13th of August the Admiralty instructed Sir Thomas Herbert (the admiral on the station) to make inquiries into the circumstances of the case, but his report had not been received. With regard to the other point, of course a declaration that a British officer, acting under the orders of his superior officer, should be treated as a pirate, could only be dealt with in one way.

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To the *Editor* of the *Morning Chronicle.*

Sir—The very able manner in which you have taken up the River Plate question leaves little room for more to be said upon the subject, especially as your views are confirmed by the measures now taking by the governments of England and France to remedy the errors committed by the intervention.

It may, however, be necessary to caution the public against exparte statements, calculated to rekindle the prejudices created against General Rosas, and which caused the intervention. I am led to this by the observations made in the House of Commons on Thursday last by the honourable member for Belfast, upon the melancholy fate of Mr. Wardlaw. I do not for one moment question the motive or sincerity of this gentleman when he made the statement; but I have good reason to doubt the accuracy of his information; and I am confident that the result of the enquiry instituted by the Admiralty will show that the orders of General Rosas and his government had no more to do with the unfortunate death of that officer, than our government had with the cruel death of General Oribe's men by the blockading squadron, whilst engaged in the humane endeavour to rescue British sailors who were clinging to the masts of a stranded vessel on the Monte Video side of the river.

Let it be remembered that the war [for it is a farce to call it a *friendly intervention*] with Buenos Ayres was brought about by the most extravagant stories of the cruelties of Rosas—of his hatred to foreigners—of his dislike to commercial relations with them—of the desire of the people of Buenos Ayres to expel him the moment an armed demonstration was made. Agents were sent to this country, who made a tour of the provinces, got up petitions to Parliament, and finally worked upon the humane feelings of Lord Aberdeen to interfere. All this was done by a party who had *advanced loans to the Government of Monte Video* upon the mortgage of the Customs revenue; they knew that if they could only succeed in closing the trade of Buenos Ayres, and confining the trade of the river to Monte Video, they would derive immense advantage by their speculations.

Now what is the result?

As regards Rosas, notwithstanding the seizure of his squadron, the unjust invasion of his rivers, and numerous other provocations, he has not retaliated; he has respected not only the lives but the property of foreigners. He remains in quiet possession of his government—his position strengthened and his character cleared by the calmness and wisdom he has displayed under the wrongs inflicted upon him.

As regards ourselves—The nation has been put to a heavy expense; valuable lives were sacrificed in the Obligado affair.

One of our colonies [the Cape] nearly lost to us by the detention at Monte Video of the 45th and 73rd Regiments on their way there.

A loss to our commerce of about *two millions sterling*. After all this, where are we? Why, as the drill-sergeant says, "*as you were.*"

In the meantime the Monte Videan *loan mongers* have gained their point. Their play was an *open game*; it is still an *open one*; and they chuckle. They chuckled at humbugging and pinning Lord Aberdeen in a corner; they chuckle at making a tool of Mr. Ouseley. But seriously, I hope the time is arrived when an end will be put to all this trifling. If our national honor has been insulted, let us fight it out at once; if we have erred—and I believe we have—let us at also at once make the *amende honorable.* Let us cultivate a friendly feeling through our commercial intercourse; but above all, let us avoid intermeddling with the internal politics of the South American states.

I remain, sir, your's obediently,

L.

Commercial Sale-rooms, 2d Feb., 1847.

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The letter of our correspondent, under the signature of "L," in our impression of Thursday, has recalled our attention to a subject which the late pressure of matter has prevented us from noticing. Quite recently have pretty plain proofs been afforded of the disapprobation of the commercial community of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, have severally protested against Lord Aberdeen's ingenious device for protecting the commercial interests by ruining their "customer and "debtor." To unravel the complications arising out of this absurd intermeddling, and his still more absurd scheme for undoing his own work, by pitting one agent against another, has required more time and labour than it cost to produce them; but at last, it seems, a *duly authorised* minister is on the point of starting, for the purpose of relieving Government and the country from this troublesome legacy of folly and weakness. It is to be regretted that at such a moment currency should be given in high places to charges of an offensive and irritating character against one of the principals in the impending negotiations, which a very slight investigation would have shown to be without foundation. So far from Mr. Wardlaw having been put to death, as the honourable member for Belfast appears to have been informed, *under a decree* of General Rosas, the decree to which he alluded was not issued until the 1st May, nor published until the 2d; whereas Mr. Wardlaw's death occurred on the coast, some distance from Buenos, the seat of govermnent, on the 25th April. Neither does the decree at all answer the description given of it by Mr. Ross, that it declared General Rosas "would treat as pirates any "French or British officers who might fall into his "hands," as will appear from the translation of it which we shall give presently.

The real circumstances which occasioned the death of Mr. Wardlaw, we believe, from the best information we can obtain, to be nearly as follows. Foiled in all their attempts to goad the Buenos Ayres Government into some violent act, which might lead to a declaration of war on the part of this country—long the grand object of the *mediating* ministers—they sought to effect their purpose by violence of a still more irritating nature than any they had yet employed. Accordingly, on the 21st April, some vessels lying in the port of Ensenada, and lawfully employed in loading hides or other produce of the country (not, as Mr. Ross was told, caught breaking the blockade, and so *pursued* and *captured,*) were boarded by the Racer's boats, and burned, tar, it is said, having even been poured over their cargoes to ensure their complete destruction. It is believed that Mr. Wardlaw formed one of the party so employed, and on the 24th he is heard of again, not far off, on the same coast, in pursuit doubtless of similar game. He appeared in the evening off Atalaya, and the following morning at break of day was found in a narrow stream of that name by some soldiers, whom he told, on their enquiring what he was doing there, that he was looking for an English barque that had been cast away thereabouts. This was in a stream which was so narrow that on being ordered to retire it was necessary, for want of room to turn the boat round in, to *back it astern;* and on its soon grounding, and his finding himself and his companions in danger of being taken prisoners, he, with the same contempt for his audience as led him to say he was looking for a barque where a boat would not turn, showed what he called a flag of truce. Going on shore, his rash confidence quickly changed into equally rash suspicion, and calling out suddenly in English to those in the boat to fire, he himself fell in the *melée* which ensued, ample revenge being taken *beforehand* by his brother officer, who according to the *Times* of the 13th August, 1846, "seeing them approach the "launch, rammed a bag full of musket balls, and "his cap on top for wadding. Then, *deliberately* "*waiting* until they had come within twenty yards "of him, fired, and killed eight men out of ten." Another account says:—"The boat, however, still "continuing the chase, *got another dose,* which "killed three or four more."

The hetacomb was thus sacrificed first; and then followed the death it was to expiate. But even supposing that Wardlaw did not fall in the firing, and that he was killed by the exasperated people, to whom his conduct must have appeared treacherous in the extreme—what then? Must not those who play at bowls expect rubbers? From first to last, since Lord Aberdeen began making peace in the River Plate, we must have caused the death of not far short of a thousand beings. Can we, then, reasonably complain of retaliation at the rate of one per mille?

It is surely needless to remark, that all the details of cruelty stated to have been practised on Mr. Wardlaw are, to say the least, apocryphal. On what authority are they related? His companions, according to their own account, saw nothing of him after he called out to them to fire, and could not, of their own knowledge, even affirm that he was dead.

Six days after this event, the Government of Buenos Ayres published the following decree:—

"Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1846.

"The infamous aggression committed early in the morning of the 21st ultimo, by the blockading forces of England and France, who forced the port of Ensenada, and burnt within it various neutral vessels there loading, with what was in them, plundering others, and perpetrating other unjustifiable acts of violence, demands from the Goverment adequate measures to prevent other aggressions of a similar nature for the future. It is a flagrant and scandalous violation of the laws of nations, contrary to the principles on which is founded the right of blockade, even in cases of war declared, and tends to establish a precedent on which to ground in the future, in this republic and other states, similar abuses of force destructive to the blockade, which, to be held effective, requires the presence of an adequate force. The Government, therefore, cannot remain indifferent; and charged as it is with the duty of protecting this society, equally with the Argentine and neutral properties, against aggressions and depredations proscribed by civilization, as also of maintaining the legal traffic obstructed with the greatest injustice by this blockade, has resolved and decrees (reserving to itself the right of dictating further measures in case of a repetition of similar aggressions):—

"Art. 1. The commanders, officers, or crews of the vessels of war, or boats, of England and France, who shall be apprehended in any of the ports or creeks of this province, intending to take out by violence the vessels, either national or foreign, lying therein, or to burn or plunder them, shall be punished as *incendiaries*, with the punishment assigned to such in the general laws.

"Art. 2.—The military commandants entrusted with the defence of the ports and coasts of this province, or the other established authorities therein, who shall apprehend or capture any French or English vessel, under the circumstances mentioned in Art. 1, shall proceed without delay to the punishment of the persons apprehended, and shall report.

"Art. 3. Let this be communicated in the proper quarters, published, and inserted in the official register.

[Signed] "Rosas.
"Felipe Arana."

This, it will be seen, is very different from saying, as the honourable member for Belfast had understood, "that he would treat as pirates all the officers "who might fall into his hands." We do not, however, intend going into the defence even of this decree, beyond remarking that it appears to us a large immunity to claim for a uniform, that its wearers should be entitled to enter the ports and creeks of a state, with which, as Lord Aberdeen testified, we were "living in peace and terms of "friendship, as we had done for many years," for the purpose of burning and destroying whatever might fall in their way. True, in the famous bases of pacification, with which Mr. Hood was sent all the way across the Atlantic, for Mr. Ouseley to fling them back in the face of the sender, Lord Aberdeen fully admits "that the principles on which he had "acted towards Buenos Ayres would, under similar "circumstances, have been applicable to Great "Britain;" yet we doubt whether, if a Buenos Ayrean bluejacket were caught burning and plundering in the ports of the Channel or the creeks of the Thames, his epaullettes would obtain his discharge from the nearest magistrate. In spite of Lord Aberdeen's full admission, what is sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander.

Fortunately, there was one good result from the decree. It put a stop to the outrages on the Buenos Ayres coast, and there was consequently no necessity for any appeal to the "general laws."

It might have been some mitigation of the disgrace of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis' violent proceedings, if they had answered any useful purpose. But what have they all ended in? The blockade has been perverted into a mere scheme to fill the pockets of the Montevideo loan jobbers. Let a merchant ship a cargo from London or Liverpool direct to Buenos Ayres, and it will be turned back; but if he land the same goods at Monte Video, pay toll to the Loan Company, and put them into some wretched craft under the Monte Video flag, they will be allowed to proceed. On the same terms he may bring down a return cargo of produce from Buenos Ayres. But this is not to be done at a trifling cost. We have been informed of an invoice of goods, costing in Buenos Ayres £1,200, the expense of passing which to and through Monte Video was £420.

As a natural consequence, the shares of the Loan Company have risen considerably in price, and if a return could be obtained of the present holders of them, with the dates and prices of their purchase, it might be as instructive as the return moved for by Lord Brougham of the holders of stock in Irish railways.

It is a curious anomaly for a nation usually deemed so egotistical on the subject of its maritime rights, to be found employing its navy in blockading out its own flag, for the benefit of a nest of unscrupulous adventurers. But such is the fact. Why, then it may be said, has it not been sooner put an end to? Let the pattern Minister, who knew how to turn the *entente cordiale* to such good account, answer the question!—(*Morning Chronicle, 8th February,* 1847.)

# MARINE LIST.

## *PORT of BUENOS AYRES.*

*May* 1.—*Wind N., opposite coast visible.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*May* 2.—*Wind W.*

*Sailed*, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs John J. Egg, Donald Campbell, Louis Chapeaurouge, John Yates, George Becher, John Smith, Cesar Favier, Agusto Rivet, Juan Moresco, Manuel Costa, Juan Serinando Silva, Ezequiel Ramos, Manuel Soriano, Angel Risso, Antonio Laurens, Juan Lataillade, José Costa, Alfredo Arregue, Juan Regui Velasquez, José Ramaguera, Pedro Fourouge, and Pedro Dejeorge.—Mesdames Margarita del Sar de Chapeaurouge, Angela Gallino and 2 children, Felipa Montañes and 2 children, Natalia Marmol and 2 children, and Agusta Favier, Misses Helen, Eliza, and Frances Campbell, Luisa Nelly, Luisa Barrera and Emilia Becher.

*May* 3.—*Wind W., in the afternoon changed to N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*May* 4.—*Wind S.S.W., at* 10 *a.m. changed to N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*May* 5.—*Wind N.*

*Arrived*, H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult., arrived at Montevideo 28th, and sailed thence 2nd inst., with the March mail from England, brought to Rio Janeiro on the 16th April by H. B. M. packet Crane, from Falmouth 6th March. Passengers—Messieurs Nathaniel D. Carlisle, lady, son, and servant, Joseph Mohr, lady, sister, and servant, John Macfarlane, J. Calhrein.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 5 guns. Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

*Sailed*, Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero, for Montevideo. Passengers—Mesdames Matilda Raña de Montero and two daughters, Rosa Illa, and Maria Illa, and Señor Manuel Miró.

*May* 6.—*Wind S.S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*May* 7.—*Wind S. E., at noon changed to S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

*April* 29.

Brazilian sloop of war Dona Januaria, Capt. J. M. Wandenkolk, from Rio Janeiro 15th inst.

American brigantine Catherine Bell, S. M. Harris, from Baltimore 14th March.

Spanish polacre Joven Dolores, Ramon Coll, from Barcelona 1st and Malaga 19th February.

Sardinian brigantine Lusitano, Dasory, from St. Catherine's 23rd inst.

Do. zumaca Tomasina, Pedro Narisano, from do. 22nd inst.

Do. brigantine Angelita, Juan B. Narisano, from Rio Grande 25th inst.

*April* 30.

H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, from Rio Janeiro 24th inst.

Sardinian schooner Venus, S. Benetti, from Rio Rio Janeiro 22nd inst.

Do. polacre Italia, L. Ghigliazza, from Genoa 2nd March.

American schooner Hannah, Bellings Woodman, from Santos 16th April.

Brazilian brig Novo Lobo, José Albe[illegible] from Rio Janeiro 19th.

*May* 1.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, J. Hamschild, from Rio Grande 29th April.

*May* 3.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 2nd inst.

*May* 5.

British brig Ararat, John Banks, from Liverpool 8th February.

American barque Morgan Dix, C. W. Hamilton, from Boston 14th February, Cape de Verds 3rd April.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

*April* 26.

Brazilian brigantine Teresa, J. Fonseca, for Rio Grande.

*April* 29.

French barque Achille, L. Bernard, for Havre.

British barque Ipswich, Sbirre, for London.

French brig Omega, Doynel, for Havre.

*April* 30.

American brig John Henders, J. Mason, for St. Catherine's.

Oriental barque Panchita, which had put back.

Sardinian brig Dos de Julio, J. Sanguinetti, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, V. Antonio, for Rio Grande.

H. B. M. Packet Petrel from Rio Janeiro 12th January, arrived at Falmouth on the 21st of February.

# MERCHANT VESSELS

## IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.

Brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. James R. Thurburn.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditive, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.

DANISH—Corvette Galathea, 26 guns, Captain Steen Bille

BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire.

*Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.*

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (8th inst.) completes the 588th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday........64
Sunday........65
Monday........63
Tuesday........63
Wednesday........64
Thursday........59
Friday........69

## *Advertisements.*


VICTORIA THEATRE.

*To-morrow* 9th May.

a Drama in 3 acts,

EL ECO DEL TORRENTE

with an afterpiece.

*Thursday* 13th May,

a Comedy in 2 acts,

BRUNO EL TEJEDOR

with a new afterpiece in 1 act.

TRAPISONDAS POR BONDAD.

Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock. Performance to begin at half past 7 o'clock.

**Notice.**

AT No. 56 Calle de La Paz there is on sale a handsome assortment of ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases and writing desks, at very moderate prices

**Notice.**

*STOVES, GRATES, &c.*

JUST received a splendid assortment of stoves, grates, fire irons, iron mantle pieces, coal boxes, &c., to be sold at No. 56 Calle la Paz at prices to suit purchasers, also some black varnish, black lead for polishing grates, and a variety of kitchen utensils.

**To Let,**

THE House No. 4 Alameda, near the Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. Wynn, on the premises, at any hour during the day.

Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1847.

**James Bell,**

No. 83 Reconquista.

BEGS to anounce to his friends and the public that he has opened the store situated as above, for the sale of Spirits, Wines and Groceries, and hopes by keeping articles of the best quality to ensure himself a share of the public favor,

Buenos Ayres April 15th 1847.

**American Pegged Boot AND Shoe Manufactory,**

*Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.*

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pegged | boots, fine | and | coarse. |
| | Do. | half-boots | do. | do. |
| Men's | do. | brogues | do. | do. |
| Boys' | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| Children's | do. | botines | do. | do. |
| Women's | do. | do. | and shoes. | |

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with *Cash*. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted.

A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.


### MARRIED.

In Montevideo, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. John Armstrong, *Mr. Thomas Rice*, native of London, to *Miss Jessy Creig*, native of Edinburgh.

### DIED.

On the 29th ult, after a long and painful illness, *Susan*, wife of Mr. N. Smith, bookbinder, of this city. Her remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 1st inst.

## PRICES CURRENT.

| | $ | | $ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubloons, Spanish | 312 | á | 313 | each, fluctuating |
| Do. Patriot | 311 | á | 312 | do. " |
| Plata, macuquina | 17 | á | 18 | do. for one " |
| Dollars, Spanish | 19 | á | 19¼ | each. " |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones | 18¾ | á | 19 | do. " |
| Six per cent. Stock | 98 | á | 100 | |
| Exchange on England | 2¾d. | | | |
| Do. France | 29 | á | 29¼ | franks per ounce |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | at par | | | per patacon. |
| Do. Montevideo | 1 | á | 2 | per cent. prem |
| Do. United States | 17 | á | 19 | do. |
| Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy | 55 | á | 57 | per pesada |
| Do. France | 46 | á | 50 | do. |
| Do. North America | 38 | á | 39 | do. |
| Do. Spain | 42 | á | 46 | do. |
| Do. salted | 40 | á | 43 | do. |
| Do. Horse | 23 | á | 24 | do. each |
| Calf skins | 44 | á | 46 | per pesada |
| Sheep skins, common | 25 | á | 26 | per dozen |
| Do. fine | 35 | á | 36 | do. |
| Deer skins | without price | | | |
| Goat skins | do. | | | do. |
| Nutria skins | 4 | á | 5 | nominal |
| Chinchilliskins | without price | | | |
| Horse hair, short | 46 | á | 48 | dol. per arroba |
| Do. mixed | 55 | á | 60 | do. |
| Do. long | 110 | á | 130 | do. |
| Wool, common, washed | 17 | á | 20 | do. |
| Do. picked | without price | | | do |
| Do. shorn from skins | do. | | | do |
| Do. mestiza, dirty | 15 | á | 30 | do |
| Tallow, pure | 30 | á | 35 | do. |
| Do. raw | 24 | á | 25 | do. |
| Do. with grease | 25 | á | 26 | do. |
| Jerked beef | 28 | á | 29 | per quintal. |
| Horns, mixed | 200 | á | 250 | per thousand |
| Do. Ox | 400 | á | 500 | do. |
| Shin bones | without price | | | do. |
| Hide cuttings | 8 | á | 10 | per 100 lbs. |
| Ostrich feathers, white | without price | | | |
| Do. black | 10½ | á | 11 | do. |
| Salted tongues | 9 | á | 10 | per dozen |
| Salt, on board | none. | | | per fanega |
| Discount | 1½ | á | 1½ | per cent. month |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 320 dollars

The lowest price 306 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¾d. The lowest 2 11-16d.

Ounces 71s. 6d. to 73 shillings.

Do. From 93 to 95 franks.


GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.